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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M

THE INCOME TAX.

Secretary Boutwell Takes the Field.

Repeal of the Tax Improbable.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 25, 1871.

Yesterday it was the general impression that if the bill to abolish the income tax could only be got before the Senate, it would meet with but little opposition. At that time, the Finance Committee, with the exception of its chairman, Senator Sherman, were unanimous in favor of repeal. This feeling was very materially strengthened by the views of Commissioner Pleasanton, who, in his argument before the Committee, gave facts and figures to demonstrate that this tax was not only odious but unprofitable, and that its repeal was in the highest degree advisable. To-day, however, this subject presents a different aspect. This morning Secretary Boutwell had a conference with the Committee on Ways and Means on revenue matters generally, and among other things gave his views on the repeal of the income tax. He took issue with Mr. Pleasanton, both with regard to the cost of collecting this tax as well as the amount received from the same. According to the Secretary, the amount received from this source is $14,000,000, being $7,000,000 more than the estimate of Commissioner Pleasanton. He was strongly opposed to its repeal, and thought the policy of curtailing the revenue at present generally wrong. This statement had the effect of carrying the entire Finance Committee over to Sherman, who otherwise would have agreed to report favorably the bill to abolish the tax. The change of opinion produced outside of the committee in this matter was to be observed when Mr. Scott got his bill before the Senate, which he accomplished this afternoon after a hard struggle. This was followed by a speech of about one hour in favor of repealing the bill. He was followed by Senator Sherman, opposing his views. The speech of the latter commanded marked attention. It was principally a restatement of Mr. Boutwell's views before the committee, to the effect that Congress should not cut off so large a source of revenue without making provisions therefor in some other direction, and that legislation in so important a matter was unwise. A vote was not reached on the bill in consequence of adjournment. Its chances for passing are not now considered very good.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Important General and Local Bills Introduced—The Legislative Record Contract Approved.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, January 24, 1871.

SENATE.

Bills Reported from Committees.

The act providing for the incorporation and regulation of insurance companies, and for licensing foreign insurance companies, was reported favorably.

The bill authorizing the Adjutant-General to grant a pension to Hamilton Thompson, of Beaver county, late of the Sixty-third Regiment Pennsylvania, was reported negatively.

The bill incorporating the American Steamship Company of Philadelphia, and the bill creating Westmoreland county into a separate judicial district were passed finally.

The Record Contract.

Mr. White, from the Joint Committee, reported a contract with Carson & Co., of Pittsburgh, for publishing a daily record of the proceedings at fourteen dollars per page, six thousand copies. Adopted.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Anderson—Authorizing the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company to change its name to "Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railway Company."

By Mr. Ingram—providing for the collection and recording of statistical information relating to the growth and development of the various resources of the Commonwealth, and providing for the appointment of a Commissioner of Statistics for two years, at a salary of $2,500; at the expiration of this term the duties are to be assigned to the clerk, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Commonwealth. The commissioner shall collect such facts and establish tables of statistics as may be in his power, and with such statements and suggestions as he thinks proper to report to the Legislature annually. State and county officers are requested to furnish information when called upon by the commissioner.

By Mr. Petriken—Extending to the bituminous coal section the provisions of the act providing for the health and safety of persons employed in coal mines, approved March 2, 1870.

By Mr. Miner—Appropriating $5,000 annually for three years to the State Normal School at Shippensburg, Cumberland county.

The act appropriating $20,000 to the sufferers by the Midstown fire was passed.

HOUSE.

Bills Introduced.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Humphreys—Incorporating the Pittsburgh Fire Insurance Company; Incorporating the Artisans' Institute.

By Mr. Kerr—Supplement to the Lateral Railroad act; providing for the registration of lots in Pittsburgh; Supplement to the Pittsburgh Educational Consolidation act; relating to Committing Magistrates; Incorporating the Pittsburgh Bank.

By Mr. Warner—Incorporating the Allegheny Bank of Pittsburgh.

By Mr. Taylor—Incorporating the St. Johns Steam Ferry Company.

By Mr. Putney—For the protection of tenants in common and others, so far as relates to mines, mining lands, &c.

By Mr. Cobb—To divorce Wm. P. Delaney and Amanda Perchment Delaney.

By Mr. Leonard—To amend the first and second sections of the act relating to railroad companies and common carrier, defining their liabilities and authorizing them to provide means of indemnity against loss of life and personal injury.

Record Contract Approved.

The *Legislative Record* contract, as reported to the Senate, was approved.

Protection of the People in Life Insurance.

Mr. Cloud offered the following, which was referred to the Judiciary General Committee:

Resolved, That a select committee of five members be appointed to investigate and examine into the system of life insurance as practiced by doing business in this Commonwealth, also by what authority and what laws said companies are doing business, with a view of offering better protection to the people; said committee shall have the power to send for persons and papers, and report to the House by bill or otherwise.

MANSFIELD, O.

A Brakeman Fatally Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., January 25, 1870.

A brakeman named John Hettenger, near West Salem, Ohio, on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, this morning fell from the train while in motion, and was knocked down, the entire train passing over him, fracturing his skull and otherwise injuring him. No hopes are entertained of his recovery.

CUBA.

Delay in American Mails—Crew of an English Steamer Rescued.

HAVANA, January 25.—The merchants of this city complain of the great delay in the mails from the Southern cities in the United States. The delay has been sent by the Cedar Keys route. Letters from Charleston via that route take fourteen to twenty days to reach Havana, a week to Key West and New Orleans take only five to ten days.

The English brig Bismarck, which arrived here yesterday, brought the crew from the English steamer Thomas Hawden, of Middlesborough, which sank in the sea, while on a voyage from St. Michaels to New York.

CRIME.

NEW YORK, January 25.—James Haggerty, a notorious character was shot at an early hour this morning, by William Varley, better known as "Reddy the Blacksmith," in a saloon on the corner of Broadway and Houston streets. Haggerty, it is said, first threw a glass tumbler at Reddy, which the latter returned the fire. Haggerty was mortally wounded, and is now dying. Varley gave himself up, and is now held in custody at police headquarters.

MEMPHIS, January 25.—James Schooles, proprietor of the Variety Theater, and J. Hays, a negro minstrel employed there, had a shooting affray yesterday, in burning Brown's Opera House, a rival establishment, some weeks since. The Grand Jury indicted them. The former was held to bail in the sum of $5,000, and Hays was committed to jail in default of $5,000 bail.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 25, 1871.

THE FEDERATE COUNCIL.

An adjourned meeting of the members of the proposed Federate Council was held this afternoon at Trinity Church for the purpose of perfecting plans for the consolidation of interests of the five New York railroads, by mutual bonds and equivalence.

REFUSE TO PAY MONEY ON BUSINESS CALLED FOR.

The New York Assembly has adopted a resolution calling on the Central and Hudson River and Erie Railroads for a detailed statement of their business.

OFF TO MEET THE FATES.

The leaders of the Tammany Hall Committee and some eighty members of other political societies embarked to-day on the steamer Old Colony, and proceeded down the bay, with a view to meet the rest of the Fenian excursionists on arrival.

FIRES

Braidwoods, Ill.

CHICAGO, January 25.—The home of Wm. Crow, at Braidwoods, Ills., was burned a few nights since, and with it Reynolds and two of Crow's children were burned to death in the flames. Ten other persons in the house were more or less injured, but not fatally. Crow is still suffering to rescue the children.

STATE LEGISLATURES

Mississippi.

MERIDIAN, January 25.—A special from Chattanooga says the Senatorial question is warming up. There will be a caucus on Thursday night. Appeals of Lamb and Davis are working hard. Bills for removing the capital have been introduced in both houses.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, January 25.—The Legislature did nothing of importance to-day. Bills were introduced several times in discussing the farm resolutions without making action on them.

West Virginia.

WHEELING, January 25.—A special from Charleston says the Senatorial question is warming up. There will be a caucus on Thursday night. Appeals of Lamb and Davis are working hard. Bills for removing the capital have been introduced in both houses.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Who Must Pay Interest on Bonds?

Movement to Have the Opinion of the Attorney General Suspended—Arguments of the Railroad's Attorneys.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 25, 1871.

The Appropriation Committee have postponed the consideration of the Pacific Railroad matters for the present. The friends of these roads are endeavoring to have the opinion of the Attorney General suspended, so far as it affects the interests of those roads, until the proper judicial tribunals decide their liability to pay the demands of the Treasury Department. To this end the attorneys of these various corporations appeared to-day before the Judiciary Committee in behalf of the Pacific roads, and submitted arguments on the nature and extent of the obligation of the various Pacific Railroad companies in reference to the bonds issued by the United States in their aid. It was contended not only that there was no law requiring the companies to semi-annually reimburse the Government interest paid on United States bonds, but that such requirement on the part of the Government officers was a violation of a special provision to the contrary; that if the Government fulfilled its obligations to the companies by using the roads for the transportation of troops and forwarding all supplies for the army, Indians and the Pacific squadron, that one-half the compensation for such services, which by law is to be applied to the repayment of the principal and interest on United States bonds, would not only repay the interest, but extinguish the principal before the maturity of the bonds; that for some reason only one-tenth part of the Government transportation is now sent by way of the Pacific Railways, and that payments from even this service, including the mail service, had repaid more than a quarter of the interest paid by the Government, although most of that interest had accrued during the construction of the road; that the interest on the entire issue of United States bonds amounted only to $6,371, 29 92 annually, while prior to the construction of the road the Government transportation across the continent cost $7,000,000, and would now without railroads cost from ten to fifteen million of dollars; that the action of the Government officers in retaining the whole compensation for services, based upon the idea that the companies are liable to semi-annually reimburse the interest paid by United States, had fallen heavily upon many; that it has caused a depreciation in the securities of the Union Pacific Railroad alone of $14,320,000 between the 1st of October and 1st of December, and that such action was not only without law but in direct violation of the express terms of the law.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Demands of the Pope—He Will Not be Satisfied with Anything Less than the Restoration of the States of the Church—The Will of President Lopez—Arrival of the Prince and Princess of Piedmont at Rome, &c., &c.

The Pope Will be Satisfied with Nothing Less than the Restoration of the Territories of the Church.

Special to the Evening Telegram.]

FLORENCE, January 24.—The Ambassadors of Austria and the South German Confederation, in compliance with instructions received from their respective Governments inquired of Cardinal Antonelli what guarantee the Pope would regard sufficient on the part of the Italian Government to remove the distrust at present existing between the civil and religious authorities. The reply, by order of the Pope, intimated that the Court of Rome wished no other guarantees other than the pure and simple restitution of the territories of the Church, from the Neapolitan frontiers to the Po, and would accept no arrangement not based on those conditions. The Pope's health is good. Much of his time is occupied in receiving visitors. A Belgian clergyman called on his Holiness, and presented the offering of the Catholics of Belgium and an address.

Enthusiastic Reception of the Prince and Princess of Piedmont.

The Prince and Princess of Piedmont left Florence yesterday morning, and arrived at the capital at four o'clock in the afternoon. An immense crowd greeted them at the station, and accompanied the carriage, consisting of the Queen, the garrison, four legions of the National Guard, who paraded in honor of the Princess, to the Quirinal Palace. Arrived at the palace an enthusiastic demonstration was made by the populace. Both the distinguished visitors appeared on the balcony, which were repeated again and again, appeared on the balcony, which were repeated again and again, appeared on the balcony, which were repeated again and again,

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1871.

THE conviction is reported to be very general in New York that the fall of Paris is a near event and that Trochu has made his last sortie, and German bankers are said to be doing business on this basis. This conviction is not confined to New York, for about all impartial observers have concluded that the pride which has prevented the French from surrendering has only gone before destruction, and has had little other result than to add to the already too long lists of wounded and killed.

NOT Pennsylvania only, but the whole country, is under great obligation to Senator SCOTT for the zeal and ability displayed in his efforts to procure the extinguishment of the Income Tax. That the inquisitory law will be repealed appears highly probable now, and such a consummation will in a large measure be due to the efforts of our Senator. The testimony given by Commissioner PLEASANTON is valuable, coming as it does at a moment when it suffices to knock away the last prop on which the supporters of the law relied.

IT WAS little less than downright cruelty in General NEGLEY to hurl at us that bolt in the shape of a Latin quotation. We might stand "slopping over," but when he adds, "*sapiens non vult vi sum*," we surrender! To was so long since that we have forgotten it, to be sure, as chucked in, the quotation is intolerable nonsense, but it was doubtless meant to be something terrible, and it is in that light that we go down under it. In that part of the General's famous report on "the decline of American Commerce" which was original with himself, the aggregate tonnage was treated as the total number of vessels of the country, which showed what a mere pretender he was. The General, *it is evident*, is no more at home in the classics than among ships; but some persons have a way of hurling right and left sayings which are neither understood by themselves nor can be made anything of by others. That Gen. NEGLEY holds a near relation to this class, this attempt at quoting Latin would convince the understanding reader, if the case had not been before sufficiently made out.

THE officers of the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania give notice that "in pursuance of the resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delgates from each Senatorial and Representative district of the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at twelve o'clock, noon, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it." On the prudence and wisdom of the action of this convention will depend the fortunes of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, not only in the next contest, but possibly in the Presidential canvass. Our candidates should be selected with a view to the perfect harmony of the party, and it would seem that there ought to be no difference of opinion how to attain such an object.

THE Fee and Salary bill prepared by the Hon. D. N. WHITE, as published in the COMMERCIAL and some other city papers, differs in some particulars from the bill as introduced by him, and reported by the Committee to which it was referred. A reading of the bill itself, convinces us that while in principle it is correct, and while it provides for many reforms in the county offices, it is open to objection in some of its details. Its author probably did not expect to reach perfection at once, and doubtless is prepared to co-operate with all who are sincerely in favor of the objects of the bill with the view to rendering it as complete as possible. We accept the assurance that the Allegheny delegation are so disposed and will labor to render the bill what it should be, if in any respect it is open to objection. The time has arrived when there should be the co-operation of which we speak with the single feeling and purpose of framing a law which will realize the wish and intention of the people as expressed at the last election. Where there is a feeling so nearly unanimous in favor of a principle there should be no difficulty in arranging the details.

BISHOP VS. RECTOR.

To many of our readers the circumstances of the great church or CHENEY case, tried at Chicago a year ago or a little more, are of course still in familiar recollection. Others may need to be reminded that the *Rev.* Mr. CHENEY, rector of a parish, charged with violating the laws of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was called to trial by his diocesan, Bishop WHITEHOUSE. The case excited intense interest, not only in Chicago, but throughout the country, and not only among the members of the denomination directly concerned, but among all classes of the people sufficiently intelligent to understand the important legal and other principles involved in the affair. There was something in it more succulent than any "dry bone" of ecclesiastical politics to contend about. If we are not misinformed, the Bishop in question was believed to entertain very high theological doctrines, and very high notions of his own authority as an Episcopal ruler, while the Rector was what they call evangelical in his opinions, very zealous in the performance of his clerical duties, and a great favorite with his flock, so popular, indeed, that we can easily fancy him as fortunate as his ecclesiastical brother in England who could humbly boast that "he had slippers enough for a carriage." It is certain that he was very decently situated in a worldly way—having a beautiful church fully furnished with the needful appurtenances for comfortable and respectable living. To mention these things is neither irrelevant nor impertinent, as *they* were imperilled, or rather the incumbent was placed in immediate jeopardy of losing them all by the episcopal summons to trial—the reason for arresting the trial by injunction. If the Rector might be tried, he might be divested of his office and deprived of those material comforts and revenues without which even the most devoted minister can not well get on in this hard world. Hence though the Bishop had his warm partisans and supporters, who believed that he was upholding the cause of sound orthodoxy and church order in his dealings with his subordinate, there can hardly be any doubt that the public sympathy was very largely enlisted in favor of the latter. Few if any failed to give the Rector credit for sincerity in teaching the doctrines and doing the things which seemed offensive to the Bishop, and we fear that many were hostile to the Bishop simply because he was a Bishop. The notion became widely prevalent that the CHENEY case was a case of fearful hardship in which the Bishop played the part of lordly oppressor, while CHENEY was his meek victim. This view was very commonly taken in the newspapers. And when the Illinois judge issued his injunction prohibiting the Bishop from going on with the trial, he was applauded for the rescue by thousands who failed to see what a dangerous encroachment the act was upon their own ecclesiastical rights and privileges. When afterwards Judge JAMESON gave his decision on the case, in which he sustained the injunction on the ground that an ecclesiastical court could not exercise jurisdiction to the temporal or pecuniary injury of a person, the opinion was received with surprising assent, or equally surprising indifference. It is satisfactory to remember that at the time we, though no lawyers, denied the soundness of the doctrine. Accepted as sound, it would destroy the entire system of voluntaryism, by rendering ecclesiastical organization and discipline apart from the State impossible, or else frivolous in their inefficiency. As was stated in our issue of yesterday, Judge JAMESON's doctrine has been set aside by the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois. The reasons for which they reversed the judgment we re briefly set forth and and need not be repeated. When Mr. CHENEY became a minister of the Episcopal Church he solemnly pledged himself, we suppose, to obey the rubrics and to subordinate to his ecclesiastical superiors. Corresponding obligations are voluntarily assumed by every one who becomes a member or a minister in any Christian denomination, and if he does not like the rule under which he has placed himself, he is at liberty to [illegible] Station duly served, Mr. CHENEY [illegible] ection of the Court which

WAR ITEMS FROM FOREIGN SOURCES

[Translated for the COMMERCIAL.]

The Aeronaut Rollier, who left Paris, November 24, and was carried by the wind to Christiana, Norway, has returned to Bordeaux. The speed of his balloon, the "City of Orleans," was one hundred and fifty miles per hour, so that starting from Paris at 1:14 P. M., he landed at 2:20 P. M., after a sail of 2,500 miles, with an average height of one and three-quarters miles, and an extreme height of something less than three miles. He describes his reception at the hands of the authorities and by the people as most cordial, and a considerable sum of money was given him for the use of the French wounded, by the people of Christiana.

La Gazette de Cologne describes the descent of a balloon from Paris, which landed at Sinn, in Nassau, a province of Prussia. The balloon, which was eighty feet high, and forty feet in diameter, alighted in an open space, and was immediately assailed by a party of thirty hands from a neighboring manufactory. The two French passengers cut loose the car, and the balloon resumed its aerial flight. Their mail bags had been thrown over, but thousands of letters had been already picked up for the Government. They had left Paris at 4 A. M., but had gone the wrong way, owing to fog, and were much chagrined to find themselves in Prussia. In the forest of Kempenich, on the 15th of December, a balloon was floating along amongst the tops of the trees, when some Prussians succeeded in pulling down one of its car out, the other two escaping, but falling finally to the ground the same day. They had left Paris at 8 A. M., were uniformed as French officers, and have been sent to prison at Ehrenbreitstein.

By far the greater share of the burdens of the present war fall upon Prussia proper, the other Germanic States contributing comparatively little. The recent calling out of the Landwehr to reinforce the armies in the field, numbering about 40,000 men, according to the *Moniteur Prussien*, the number of wounded French prisoners in Germany was, on November 28th, 209,842 men and 15,253 officers. There is no doubt, either, that many hundreds of civilians are in prison as hostages. Soldiers who have lost a limb or are so broken in health as to be entirely useless for military purposes, are discharged and furnished free passage across the country compiled by the German troops. This consists in a seat in a cattle car, which, according to a placard tacked on the outside, is supposed to hold forty men and six horses. Some are fortunate enough to receive from a friendly hand a morsel of bread to eat upon the road; all others have to beg. The sick and wounded are, with few exceptions, wholly demoralized, and with wan and ghastly looks give incoherent answers to the simplest questions; and it has seldom happened in this world that men in such large numbers have been reduced to such extremities. Long suffering, hunger, homesickness, want of news, and despair have been the cause. Many will pass from life as from a house, and of the Gascons, especially, nearly all are absolutely insane.

The French prisoners confined in Fort No. 3, at Rastadt, made a frantic attempt at escape, tunnelled out under the wall, but unluckily into the ditch or fosse surrounding the fort. The water poured in on them, and in a few minutes they were swimming for their lives. They called on their guards for help, but even in such circumstances some desperate men persevered in their attempts, and thirteen Turcos succeeded in the tumult in getting away. The others were removed to Fort No. 5.

The Prussian Government has been importing large quantities of grain from Hungary, but has retained the four thousand cars on which that grain was brought. In consequence of this procedure, the Austrian Government has prohibited all exportations until these cars are sent back to the Austrian railways. In like manner all French cars which reach German soil are immediately confiscated, and as the Luxemburg Road is a branch of the Railway of East France, they are generally seized. As soon as a train reaches a station a man armed with paint pot and stencil plates brushes out the company marks and substitutes a Prussian one.

Prussian spies resort to all sorts of tricks. Recently a man presented himself at one of the city gates, and on being questioned gave a name and number of his residence which a National Guards man a hand declared false. A woolly dog belonging to the stranger was arrested and examined, then buried under his belly were papers of sufficient importance to be taken to General Trochu.

A few years ago a bachelor young lawyer of Paris visited Constantinople. Calling on a medical acquaintance there he amused himself by scribbling on the cover of a pamphlet, a sketch representing a certain notorious, and easily to be recognized personage, hung on a New York gallows, with many mocking books," and the host. "I have a mind to send you to work to Paris. I will gain a decoration, and you will go to gaol. President should be under no interruption, and that interruption one which no parliamentary rules will permit. Added to this, two or three members were trying how much they could annoy both Council and the presiding officer by making dilatory motions and points of order, which three-fourths of Congress had long since learned to suffer to their disgust. They are not disposed to sit and listen for hours to a debate as to which it is the more proper to say—'John, get out of the house,' or 'Get out of the house, John.'

JAMES.

PITTSBURGH, January 25, 1871.

It is with pleasure that we note a movement in the West to help France in a way already inaugurated in other districts where the war has come to actual strife. We cannot in reason object. Certainly no humane man will complain of efforts to repair the ravages of war in districts where the war has come to actual strife, where the damages have been inflicted upon the poor peasant farmers, whose best estate is generally wretched indeed. No question of partisanship, nor of nationality, should interfere with this movement, which proposes to raise from the people of the Northwest, the seeds for cereals for planting the desolated fields and provisions for the sustenance of the laboring people, sufficient to load a vessel at the seaboard. We shall be dispatched at the very earliest possible moment for the shores of France. On its arrival at its place of destination the cargo will be placed under the Spanish consul, who, with the mayor of the largest town has been introduced, all the huge pipes of lager are pitched within to preserve the flavor of the lager. All the new gravel roofing is made with pitch, and the use of resin and turpentine are so many that it is surprising how little the importance of the commerce in naval stores is understood. North Carolina is the greatest producer of these articles in the world. They constitute her staples, and she exports them not only to all our great seaports, but to England, France and Germany. Wilmington is the mart of this trade, and her annual shipments comprise nearly a million barrels of resin and fifty thousand barrels of turpentine. It is true that since the discovery of the petroleum deposits in Pennsylvania, that great product has become the powerful rival of turpentine as well as of whale oil, lard oil and all other oils. But in all the other articles the demand has largely increased. Moreover, as the pine forests are cleared away, the land is put under cultivation by the aid of fertilizers, and yields peaches and other fruits as readily as Delaware or the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Cotton is also raised on some of these lands, and the population thus increases faster after the removal of the forests than before.

It is rather early to make up tables of the next Presidential election, but chances are slight, and the exercise is harmless, if not instructive. The *Tribune* indulges itself in this way, the product being a Republican majority in the electoral college of 72. Thereto is added the following comment:

"Of the States we have placed in the Republican column only Pennsylvania, Florida and Arkansas are at all questionable. Arkansas gave a large Republican majority on Congress, though we threw away two of the three Representatives in Congress by personal feuds; but the Legislature is very strongly Republican. Pennsylvania was close on the popular vote last October, but, if a fair allowance is made for the districts distracted by personal feuds, there is a Republican majority. Florida is disputed, but Republican by a clear vote.

"We drifted astern much further in '67 than in '68, but more than recovered our lost ground when we came to a Presidential year, when almost every legal voter comes to the front. We propose to repeat the dose in 1872."

allowed to proceed to the United States. She had much to say in praise of the chivalry and kindness of the Spaniards, into whose hands she had fallen. She is described as an attractive woman, something over twenty, a fine talker, and in delicate health. Zenea, her escort, a poet of some ability, was shot on the 11th. Lopez Agramont, an insurgent captain taken in action, was shot on the 27th ult., at Puerto Principe. The Havanese papers indignantly deny the story circulating in American journals that Valmaseda is making numerous arrests of the people of Havana. Only vagabond negroes, and rowdies have been imprisoned there.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Seventy-five life insurance companies representing $315,000,000, and eighty-one fire insurance companies representing $63,000,000 are entitled to do business in Indiana.

The Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Washington has forty-eight students from twenty-three States, who are pursuing the same studies embraced in the curriculum of any American college. The very successful manner in which it is done is its peculiar work may be shown by the fact that nine of its recent graduates, five of them in the class of last summer, are now earning salaries which amount in the aggregate to $3,600. Nevertheless the college has a very meagre endowment, and the attention of the benevolent is invited to its opportunities and its needs.

The benefit of new buildings to a college appears in the word from Yale that the new Divinity Building just occupied, and the finest for the purpose in America, will probably be insufficient for future theological classes, so that money to enlarge it or erect another edifice is asked.

A few nights since a singular circumstance occurred in the Circuit Court at Peoria, Ill. Three juries were out at once; all three hung six and six, were in all night, came into court the next morning, and were discharged.

Mr. James Glassier, F. R. S., has told us all about the rain. He says it all has its origin and fall eight hundred feet from the earth. Desiring to discover the influence of the moon on the elements, he found, after a long series of investigations, that on the ninth day of the moon there was much more rain than on any other day, and that on the first and last week of the moon there was the least amount. He had taken account, from 1815 to 1869, of every day on which there had been an inch of rainfall, and he had found that on July 26, 1867, the rainfall amounted to three and seven-tenth inches, the largest amount that had fallen in one day at the Royal Observatory. From careful observations made by him he had no doubt that the moon did exercise an influence upon rain. Another of his investigations was as to the time of day that rain fell most, and he had found that the largest quantity of rain fell at about four o'clock in the afternoon.

The Congressional Library now consists of 197,668 bound volumes, with 50,000 pamphlets. During the year the new copyright law has added the following: Books, 2,734; pamphlets and periodicals, 5,140; musical compositions, 2,891; engraving, photographs and chromos, 173; prints, 426; maps and charts, 146; total, 7,712. Upwards of 5,000 copyrights have been recorded in the Librarian's office during less than six months.

A leading lecturer classifies his audience as follows: The "still-attentives," the "quick-responsives," the "chart-to-lifts," the "won't-applauds," and the "gape-and-stare-at-the-ceilings."

But for the gun tax, which has most opportunely and mercifully interposed on behalf of the small birds of England, they would run the risk of exterminating the race. They are dying of hunger in very considerable numbers, the blackbirds being among the chief sufferers.

Of the immigrants arriving in New York in 1870, there were 180,449, mostly of the helpless class, women and children, who have no occupation but the vagrant and neglected children of that city, if placed in double file, three feet apart, would make a procession eight miles long. The tenant house and cellar population of New York—that is, the number of human beings—men, women and children—in these places is beyond description. On a small lot near the Howard Mission, 240 by 150 feet, are twenty tenement houses, one hundred and eleven families, five stables, a soap and candle factory, and a tan yard. The analysis of a single block in the same vicinity is: 79 old and more or less dilapidated buildings, occupied by 287 families. Of these, 40 are Irish, 20 Germans, 9 English, 10 Americans, 12 French, 99 negroes, 106 Italians, 189 Polanders, 218 Germans, and 372 Irish. The religious persuasion of these is: 113 Jews, 287 Catholics, 1,967 Protestants, and 1,865 Roman Catholics, and ten Protestant families; 18 brothels, and 35 rum dens.

The monday prayer meetings, which have been a feature of New York life since September, 1857, at 16 Fulton street, have gone into newly fitted up and handsome quarters at the old location.

The Society of Biblical Archeology is about to be formed in London for the investigation of the archeology, history and geology of Ancient Egypt, Western Assyria, Palestine, Egypt, Arabia, and other Biblical lands; the promotion of the study of the antiquities of those countries, and the preservation of the numerous record of discoveries now or hereafter to be in progress.

Dahlonega, Georgia, has an infant prodigy, two years and eight months old, who can name over all the States and Territories, their capitals, &c.

Duluth has introduced the novelty of shirt and pillow-case parties. The uniform for ladies consisted of a pair of white stockings drawn over their shoes, a nightgown over their dresses, a white sheet pinned over their heads, and a pillow-case drawn over gloves on their hands, a white handkerchief, tied tooth-ache fashion around their heads, a pink camborc mask over the face, and a pillow-case tied over the left arm. The gentlemen were to be themselves the handkerchiefs over their top-pieces while sweeping a dusty room. The costume of gentlemen was the same as that worn by the ladies, except that shirts instead of nightgowns, and the addition, in some instances, of pantalets drawn over the pantaloons.

The state of affairs outside of Paris appears in the statement that the German soldier has made some remarkable discoveries as to the different woods most available for cooking since the destruction of St. Cloud. Linden is inestimable as the only suitable kindling when one boils eggs; planes are said to bring out the juice in a beefsteak, and ceilings are capital for making toast.

The works of E. Marlitt (Mlle. John, of Arnstadt) have had the widest circulation of any novels written by German women. The writer possesses a decided talent for story telling, and an unusual skill in depicting every-day life; so she manages to construct old-fashion romances, which delight and do not harm blonde German misses.

An Illinois legislator has introduced a bill that patent medicine men won't like. It proposes to require every vender of patent medicines to file in the office of the clerk of each county in which he desires to sell them a statement of the ingredients of the medicines in question. Three-fourths of the patent nostrums on sale by the medicine men consist of alcohol of a very simple mixture, and to make known their composition would almost immediately end their sale.

The St. Louis capital movers have a new and timely argument. Prof. Newton, of Yale College, says that the site of the present location for a National observatory a few miles east of St. Louis, just ninety degrees west from Greenwich, and where time differs from that of London by exactly six hours.

A new Life of Christ, which will contain a new chronology of the subject, founded on astronomical calculations, and changing the season of our Savior's birth, is announced for early publication.

The success of the Alvarado, California, beet sugar works has excited great interest in the State, and Sacramento mill, which failed through mismanagement, is to be started again, and works will soon be in operation at San Jose and Healdsburg. Indeed the latter place is the only one that has stuck together, before the year is over, California will produce sugar enough to supply the Pacific Coast. The inducement to these enterprises appears in the expense necessary for planting, which is estimated at $40 per day, yielding $900, from 50 tons of beets. It is as follows: Fifty tons of beets, at $3 50 per ton, $175; 25 Chinese laborers, at 50 cents, $28; 25 white laborers, at $1 50 per day, $37 50; coal, $70; harvest, superintendent's wages, barrels, insurance, commissions, &c., say $105—making a total of $670, which leaves a large margin for profits, and insures the success of the enterprise.

PERSONAL.

"Little" Sarah L. Joy, reporter of the Boston *Post*, has taken a position on a New York society paper at $40 per week, and is the envy of all the fellows' wives.

Edward E. Delavan left an estate valued at from $800,000 to $1,000,000. To the surprise of almost every one the deceased makes no bequest to the temperance cause, in which he had devoted the best part of his life; nor to Union College, to which he made some time since a valuable donation, nor to any charitable or benevolent cause, nor does he mention any of them. He wisely says in his will: "I have given to my children all I intend they should have to give to the various charities, movements and projects of the day. Neither the temperance cause nor any other was forgotten by me in making my will; but I think my family is entitled to what is left of my estate."

It must be that Miss Nettie Chase is about to be married. Else what means the item that she "will go to Europe on her bridal tour?"

It is a matter of the highest interest that all of Mrs. Grant's dresses for the present season are made in the White House. If it be observed, therefore, that they are less elaborate or less gorgeously gotten up as to style or trimmings than some of foreign manufacture should be attributed not to want of taste in the distinguished wearer, but to her economical and patriotic impulses. It should be borne in mind, furthermore, that Mrs. Grant's tastes and physique alike incline her to a simple and moderate style of personal adornment.

That Prof. Noah Porter will be the next President of Yale College is the confident prediction of the Hartford *Courant*, while the Yale *Courant* hints mysteriously at resignations of professors that will take place in case Rev. Dr. Thompson is elected.

In regard to Mr. Gladstone's resignation as a member for Greenwich, attention is called to it as another evidence of his ill-success in dealing with men. That district took him up in charity, as it were, after Colonel three him over, and, at the last elections, South Lancashire cast him forth "like a homeless beggar," as Mr. Gladstone himself described it.

When Governor Merrill, of Iowa, visited the State Penitentiary and commenced a speech to the prisoners by remarking that he was glad to see so many there; there was no applause, and he modified the sentiment.

Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull is the candidate of the "cosmo-political party" for President of the United States. Miss Claflin is the other member of the party.

WHAT difficulty have responsible insurance companies experienced in transacting business in other States than the one in which they hold their charters? The Government makes no provision for protecting against mismanagement of such companies, which are free to operate anywhere, unrestricted by State regulations which might control. There is danger in this, yet even now Congress has bills before it sanctioning the incorporation of two companies, whose headquarters are to be in Washington, but whose business may extend all over the Union.

AN Ohio correspondent writes to the New York *Tribune* nominating Senator Sumner for President, which pon the *Tribune* makes this remark: "Our correspondent does not mean to injure or annoy Mr. Sumner by nominating him for President, yet that will be the effect. It is not yet time, by a full year, to trot out candidates for next President."

JERSEY'S BIG RAILROAD LEASE.

The Transfer Negotiations of the Pennsylvania and United Companies of New Jersey.

[From the New York Herald.]

Scarcely any subject is of so much general interest and importance to the travelling public of a very large section of this continent as the gigantic transfer negotiations which are now going on between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the United Companies of New Jersey, the former having a controlling operating interest in between three and four thousand miles of railroad, and the latter owning and operating about four hundred and fifty miles, running through seventeen out of the twenty-one counties comprising the State of New Jersey, and completely gridironing it. These negotiations have been under consideration for the last three or four weeks, and are looking to a lease for

ONE THOUSAND YEARS.

Less three hundred and sixty-five days, of the "mailer to the larger company. Some considerable time ago the Pennsylvania people found their business increasing to such an extent that ere long they must needs have a more extended connecting outlet with the great commercial entrepot of the continent—New York—than was afforded by the United Railway Company of New Jersey. Overtures were made to the latter to enlarge their depot and other accommodations in Jersey City, chiefly on the strength of which the

HARRISBURG COVE PROPERTY

Was purchased at a cost, including right of way purchase, of about two million dollars. This property, when entirely filled in, will cover about seventy acres, and has a frontage on the cove of about 1,200 feet. A large portion of the property is under water, and consequently a bone of contention under the riparian controversy. The intention was to build canals, docks, warehouses and a depot on an immense scale. The docks were to have a sufficient depth to float the largest vessel so that merchandise could be shipped direct to any part of the world without transhipping from the cars to lighters, and from the latter to the ships in New York, as is now the case. By this route the freightage would become very materially cheaper, forasmuch as a great saving would be accomplished in insurance rates, lighterage and many other incidental expenses now necessary. The work went bravely on, at least for a while.

HOW CAMDEN AND AMBOY WAS ROBBED.

Of course, in order to carry out these improvements, some legislation was necessary. The State, under the riparian act, claimed ownership of certain lands under water which the railroad people needed and regarded as their own. The "monopoly" conceived a project to

TAKE THE STATE IN AS A PARTNER

And pay over certain percentages in lieu of the latter's interest. The matter was referred to the Legislature, and the Legislature referred the matter to a commission. "The "monopoly" was delighted with this, conceiving, probably, that two or three or more persons could be found to "manage" the agents, the Attorney General and the Treasurer. Of course all this would have been an easy matter, however, when, instead of paying twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars, they should

ORDERED TO FORK OVER $500,000

For the privilege of using the Harsimus Cove submerged land. This, too, in view of the fact, as they believed, that the matter could be fixed just as they wanted it for $50,000—just one-tenth the money. This is how the Camden and Amboy monopoly was anchored. The State held the right and left bowers, the axe, the king and the queen, and there was no use playing against such a hand as that. What was most humiliating in the matter, too, was the reflection that the Central Railroad had held and was using acres upon acres of land for same kind of purposes without paying a cent for it. And so, likewise, with the Newark and New York Railroad. This, together with other matters, caused a revision of active work in the cove improvements, which would have involved an outlay of many millions of dollars. Meanwhile the Pennsylvania people kept knocking at the door, demanding more room and accommodations, and by the way exactly clear, "Camden and Amboy" declined to grant them, as well as what had been in the hands of Westmoreland; and Joseph A. Beaver, of Center,

In the presentment of the grand jury of Dauphin county, the sale of drinks and drinking saloons, and cigar, confectionary and clothing establishments which sell on the Sabbath are classed among the leading immoralities of the day. The jury complain that of the $6,633 collected in the county from the whisky sellers, the State absorbs all but $111 50.

Mr. Gilbert Catlin, of Crossingville, Crawford county, died last week. The Commonwealth *Record* says that he was ninety-three years old, and that not the slightest particle of food or drink reached his stomach, and death to him was a welcome visitor. He had been fed entirely by injections into the tube through which food is conveyed to the stomach, and the best medical skill failed in affording relief.

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Mrs. Mary Waley, of Farmington township, Clarion county, died on the 6th instant at the advanced age of 103 years. She was the oldest inhabitant of the county, and, among other things, remembered distinctly the battle of Lexington, which opened the Revolutionary struggle. She was present at the meetings of Congress in that place. She was at that time about eleven years of age.

J. Henry Askew, Esq., of Delaware county, recently built a new Presbyterian church near Wawne station, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, at a cost of $28,000 as a fund, the interest of which is to be used for the purpose of assisting in paying the salary of the pastor.

The Harrisburg *State Journal* says: In one work, recently, 2,864 kegs of nails were turned out at the Chesapeake Nail Works, this city, on fifty-six machines. Each machine is run by one boy in three little furnaces that cost about $5,000 each; and nearly 50 per cent. is net profit. The most productive mines so far opened are in the Eureka District, Lander county, Nevada, and Little Cottonwood district, twenty-five miles southeast of Salt Lake City. The Eureka District produces more precious metal a month than White Pine at its best, and is accessible to San Francisco by railroad. The ore is worked by steam at Eureka twelve furnaces, which produce about twenty-five tons of bullion a day, worth $9,000, or $2,500,000 a year. The main vein in the mines is five feet wide, and the entire width is rich pay ore, yielding about twenty-five per cent. of metal, four tons of ore to one of base bullion. The amount of ore in sight is very large. On the Eureka four shafts have been sunk at intervals of 90 feet, and they show about the same rich cartonates all the way down. The deepest shaft is now about 300 feet. On the Eberhardt Phoenix claim, adjoining, there is one shaft fifty feet deep and another of seventy-five, and the Jackson mine, next to Eberhardt Phoenix, has three shafts about 100 feet apart, and all of them, for their entire depth, are in the same rich cartonates of lead.

The Convention that abolished slavery in Maryland incorporated in the Constitution a provision for Free Schools. What great things that change has wrought appears on the testimony of the Baltimore *American*. Previous to 1865 the schools of Maryland were poor schools—poor in quality, and patronized only by the poor. In most of the counties the wealthy sent their children abroad; the well-to-do kept governesses in them families, or patronized private schools and "academies," so called. What are called the public schools of society allowed their sons and daughters to attend the public schools, paying their quarter bills, however, as an assertion of their independence, while only the indigent received or would accept free education. Six years only have elapsed, and now not even the children of the rich of the county governess is found for fifty that there used to be, and in a large majority of the countries there is not a private school. The whole dependence of the people for the education of the young is on the Free Public Schools. The system is good so far as it goes, but the Americus cotapalms that the schools established under it still need improvement. The salaries paid to teachers are so small that competent persons will not engage in the occupation, and hence the schools are poor, and a great portion of the children of the State are growing up in ignorance.

STATE NEWS.

T. Morris Chester, the colored lawyer who recently distinguished himself in England, is on a visit to his former home, Harrisburg.

R. G. Peters, Treasurer of Dauphin county, had his leg broken on Friday, by a kick from a favorite horse, with which he was playing.

The Grand Encampment, Department of the Pennsylvania G. A. R., will convene in Allentown to-day.

Governor and Mrs. Geary will receive the Senators, Representatives and heads of departments to-morrow evening.

The Catasauqua manufacturing company talks of using bituminous coal, on account of the strike in the anthracite coal regions.

The Council of Warren borough is debating the question of establishing reservoirs in different parts of the town, for fire department purposes.

A new Lutheran church was dedicated in Boalsburg, Center county, last Sabbath.

David Sansely, for killing Mary Strasser, was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to nine years' solitary confinement at hard labor in the Berks county prison.

Michael Grosz died in Lancaster on Saturday, in the eighteth year of his age.

A man and his wife are under $3,000 bail in Columbia, charged with inhumanly beating and starving their little girl, six years old.

The Pennsylvania House, at Patterson, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, was burned on Monday.

There are two Pennsylvanians in the Memphis municipal government.

E. G. Cracraft, the newly elected Speaker of the West Virginia House of Representatives, is a native of Washington county, Pa.

Olive Logan the piquant lectures in Brookville on Saturday evening next. Our friends in that region should turn out in force and give her a hearty welcome.

The following notaries public have been appointed by Governor Geary: David J. Ball, of Warren, Warren county, and A. S. Morian, of Southwest Borough, Fayette county.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Bellefonte have commenced the publication of a monthly journal called *Christian Union Work*, the subscription price of which is fifty cents per year. It is filled with interesting religious reading matter, mostly original, and is very neatly printed on clear white paper.

Colored men in Philadelphia who served as soldiers and sailors during the late war have formed a permanent society and propose to have a re-union on the 20th of March next, to celebrate the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment.

Dr. Johnathan Pounder, an old and well known physician of Morgantown, Berks county, died on Sunday last, in the 85th year of his age. Dr. Pounder was a native of England, and came to this country when a young man, taking up his residence in Philadelphia.

There were 325 deaths in Philadelphia last week—an increase of thirty-six over the week preceding. Of the number, forty-four were caused by consumption of the lungs.

In the case of Mrs. Maria L. Moore, of Philadelphia, who sued the Thomas Iron Company, of Hokendaugna, for damages, for killing her husband, by the careless throwing of a piece of timber from one of their buildings, had sentence, a verdict was given for the defendants. William B. Mann, attorney for the plaintiff, will carry the case to the Supreme Court.

George W. L. Johnson, who had been connected with the press of Philadelphia for twenty years past, died on Friday last. Mr. J. fell and broke his leg in the latter part of December, and this caused his death.

The following named gentlemen were nominated and confirmed as Major Generals of militia of Pennsylvania: John F. Hartranft, of Montgomery county; Thomas J. Jordan, of Allegheny county; Lewis Wagner, of Indiana; H. S. Hidecooper, of Crawford; James L. Kemper, of Cumberland; John A. Rauch, of Berks; Joshua K. Siegfried, of Schuylkill; T. F. Gallagher, of Westmoreland; and Joseph A. Beaver, of Center.

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Death in the Anthracite Mines.

The Pottsville *Miner's Journal* has the report of the State Mine Inspectors for the year, showing the loss of life in coal mines in 1870. His first report extended from April 1, to December 31, 1869, and in that nine months there were fifty-seven deaths in the mines, and fifty-nine persons injured. This, which was at the rate of about one death for 67,360 tons mined, and 42,400 for every person injured. Making the same ratio comparison for the whole product that year, there would have been one hundred and one hundred and fifteen persons injured. But 1870 was more disastrous and 199 were killed and 298 wounded, and twenty-eight of the latter have since died, probably increasing the number of widows and orphans beyond the eighty-one of the former and 280 of the latter first reported. These casualties are reported from Schuylkill, Northumberland and Columbia counties, but Schuylkill leads with 112 killed and 220 injured. The demoralizing effect of suspensions appears in the fact that no less than 57 deaths and 135 other casualties (nearly one-half) occurred in August, September and October, the months preceding the resumption of work. The largest number of deaths are caused by falls of coal and rocks, while the number of deaths by explosions of gas were only six, but the number injured by these explosions are nearly three times as many as from the same causes. The falling of two cages by the breaking of chains, etc., killing no less than six-teen persons, while ten others were injured by runaways from the same causes. In the southern Lehigh district, embracing part of Luzerne and Carbon counties, 2,000,000 tons mined, and 1 fell it my during 19 to December 31, but only seven deaths and twenty-six injuries are reported. This would give a death to 286,000 tons mined, and about 70,

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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DEALERS IN

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WE DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO., LONDON.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

$20,000

EAST END GAS COMPANY

7 3-10 BONDS.

Interest Payable JANUARY and JULY, Free from Government Tax.

FOR SALE BY

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 25, 1871.

The efforts to produce an artificial stringency in New York, by locking up currency, seems to have reached a point where they have no further effect, being unable to counteract the natural tendency of the market toward ease. But there has never been a stronger organized or more persistent effort to make money stringent and to create a panic in the stock market—and, incidentally, in commercial circles generally—than the one which has so agitated Wall and broad streets during the last six weeks. The law seems to be powerless to prevent these nefarious schemes. The act of February, 1869, which prohibits National Banks from receiving United States notes or National Bank notes as collateral security for loans, "upon the agreement" that such notes should be withheld from circulation, is evaded by the simple process of not making any agreement. If an individual—one of a clique of a dozen—chooses to deposit with his banker $1,000,000 in currency, and immediately draws a check against the full amount and gets it certified, that much currency is as effectually locked up as if an agreement had been made between the depositor and the bank. The banks are so well aware, in these cases, of the purpose of the deposit, and the certification is for the purpose of the depositor, that not venture an attempt to defeat the object of the clique by paying out the currency thus deposited. The certified check may be presented and the currency demanded on it any instant, and the bank must pay it. The depositor is within the most restrictive letter of the law; nothing that any new law can forbid without encroaching on the rights of property, and it seems that the evil is beyond the correction of law. Whenever, therefore, the "point of pinch" comes (and enough, from legitimate causes, to place it within the control of the speculators, the lock-up scheme, and the squeeze in the money market will be renewed. Thus we have one of the first and most forbidding instances of the far-reaching power of the unprincipled men who have acquired control of the railroads by railway stock speculation—the colossal speculations by railway stock speculators during the last nine or ten years. One such step toward supreme power in the business interests of the country, only makes the next one easier. A dozen men now control the banks of New York, and the revenues of half the railroads in the country. It will take but a little while for their power to grow enough to control the Government.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	111¼	111¼	
U. S. Bonds of 1862	109½	109½	
U. S. Bonds of 1864	107½	107½	
U. S. Bonds of 1865	108½	109	
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	107½	107½	
U. S. Bonds of 1867	108¼	108¼	
U. S. Bonds of 1868	108½	108½	
10-40s	110¼	110¼	
Gold	110¾	110¾	

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110¾
United States 6s of 1881	111¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	109½
United States 5-20s of 1864	107½
United States 5-20s of 1865	108½
United States 5-20s of 1865, (new)	107½
United States 10-40s	108¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	108½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	108¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	108½
Union Pacific Railroad	77
Central Pacific Railroad	90½
Currency Pacifics	108½

—Government bonds have been firm on moderate transactions, while State bonds have shown firmness on the entire list, excepting new South Carolinas and Alabamas, which have declined. Of railway bonds the Union Pacifics continue to monopolize the greatest attention, and prices continue to advance on the purchases of those in the secret of the proposed changes in the management of the company and in its financial status. Nothing official has been made public, but it is promised will be in a few days, or after a meeting of the directors, to be held in this city on Wednesday. The report that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company is to be prominently interested in the future control of the company is finding more believers, and among a class who ought to be good authority in the matter. The Land Grant bonds are especially strong.

—The New York *Herald* says: The speculative effort, noticed last week, to start more animation in the Gold Room has been entirely fruitless, and during the week business has almost ceased. Gold opened at 110¾, after which there were only two changes in the price during the remainder of the session of the Board—once when it declined to 110¾, but again when it returned to 110¾. Late in the afternoon 110¾ was strongly bid for some large amounts, but without effect at the time the offerings were plentiful at the same figure. The few speculators who are interested in the market are greatly puzzled at its prolonged steadiness in the vicinity of present quotations.

—The *Herald* of Tuesday, says: The rising tide of the Stock Exchange was the real feature of the Wall street markets to-day. The check to the upward movement noticed on Saturday prevailed to some extent this forenoon, owing to further sales of floating shares for the account of some small houses who were unable to fulfil their contracts. The field of action being finally cleared of the debris of this affair, the market asserted its natural tendency under the present low price of money, the rates on call being, in most instances, lower than the returns from the dividend paying stocks. Moreover, the market is moving with the recoil from the abnormal depression which existed last December, when the public mind was bewildered by the highly colored pictures and prophecies of the wide-spread ruin and desolation that were to follow the then impending panic. We turned the public at the time that prices were on starvation, and the present remarkable rise and buoyancy confirm the wisdom of our views. The wild onslaught upon the stocks last month was simply a desperate sortie of the speculators, who moved every power on earth to frighten the public into parting with their investments. Not that the present upward turn is free of speculative assistance, for every day develops the organization of a "pool" in this and that stock. But it is the season when capital is abundant for temporary use, and hence it naturally finds its way into such securities as promise the best rates of interest pending the interval to the time when money shall be again in request for enterprises which promise still higher rates of interest. Hence it is that the current features of the share list at the Stock Exchange. In tracing the remarkable rise of to-day we find the dividend paying stocks the more buoyant ones. On the other hand the exceptions to the rise were stocks which in one instance paid no dividend for many years, and in another where dividends were begun only last summer, but under circumstances which throw some doubt upon the fact that such a standard has really been earned. In other instances the rise is based upon increased earnings, which create the prospects of early dividends, although none have as yet been made. Clear, common sense, in directing investments in Wall street will make money there as easily as in any other place. Timidity on the one hand and foolhardiness on the other will soon scatter the largest fortune.

—The bullish temper of the Wall street markets was less rampant, and a declining tendency came over it late in the day. We give below the various quotations for the leading stocks during the day: New York Central, 95¾, 95¾, 95½, 95½, 95¾, 95¾, and 95¾; Erie, 23¾, 23¾, 23¾, 23¾, 23¾, 23¾, and 23¾; Reading, 98¾, 98¾, 98¾, 98¾, 98¾, 98¾ and 98; Lake Shore, 92¾, 92¾, 92, 92, 92½, 91¾, 92½ and 92; Northwestern, 86½, 86½, 86¼, 86¼, 86, 86¼ and 86; Northwest Mscellpfd, 86, 86, 86, 86, 86, 86, and 86; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 96, 96, 96, 96, 96, 96, and 96; Fort Wayne, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, and 100; Illinois Central, 132, 132, 132, 132, 132, 132, and 132; Pittsburgh, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97, and 97; Rock Island, 103, 103, 103, 103, 103, 103, and 103; Ohio & Mississippi, 30, 30, 30, 30, 30, 30, and 30; Wabash, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50, and 50; Pacific Mail, 93, 93, 93, 93, 93, 93, and 93; Western Union Telegraph, 77, 77, 77, 77, 77, 77, and 77; Quicksilver, 37, 37, 37, 37, 37, 37, and 37; Quicksilver preferred, 65, 65, 65, 65, 65, 65, and 65; Canton, 55, 55, 55, 55, 55, 55, and 55; Mariposa, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, and 13; Mariposa preferred, 30, 30, 30, 30, 30, 30, and 30; Cumberland coal, 30, 30, 30, 30, 30, 30, and 30; New York Central scrip, 93, 93, 93, 93, 93, 93, and 93; Boston, Hartford & Erie, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, and 3; Boston, Hartford & Erie preferred, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, and 10; Atlantic & Great Western, 30, 30, 30, 30, 30, 30, and 30; Atlantic & Great Western preferred, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50, and 50; Atlantic & Great Western scrip, 30, 30, 30, 30, 30, 30, and 30; Atlantic & Great Western scrip preferred, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50, and 50; Ohio & Mississippi certificates, 30, 30, 30, 30, 30, 30, and 30; Ohio & Mississippi certificates preferred, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50, and 50; Ohio & Mississippi scrip, 30, 30, 30, 30, 30, 30, and 30; Ohio & Mississippi scrip preferred, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50, and 50; Ohio & Mississippi bonds, 70, 70, 70, 70, 70, 70, and 70; Ohio & Mississippi bonds preferred, 80, 80, 80, 80, 80, 80, and 80; Ohio & Mississippi bonds scrip, 70, 70, 70, 70, 70, 70, and 70; Ohio & Mississippi bonds scrip preferred, 80, 80, 80, 80, 80, 80, and 80; 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THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

The Cincinnati Bridge Question.

Lawyers Talking Against Time—A New Deal in Cincinnati Offices Urged—The Rumored Proposals for the Settlement of the Alabama Claims—Great Activity in Diplomatic Circles—Trials of Bowen and Butler—A Ten Million Dollar Land Job.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 25, 1871.

The Cincinnati Bridge Question

Was again up to-day before the House Committee on commerce. Colonel Kerr, of Pittsburgh, commenced a legal argument on the subject in reply to Matthews, and will conclude to-morrow. The arguments before the Senate Committee will also be commenced to-morrow. The speeches of the lawyers have been long-winded, and have consumed much valuable time. This is what is desired by the low bridge men, in order to postpone action as long as possible. Matthews's speech, three-fourths of which is wholly irrelevant, would fill seven columns of a newspaper.

A New Deal in the Cincinnati Offices.

An applicant for the place of Davis, Pension Agent at Cincinnati, named Brown, of Chillicothe, and who is a one-legged soldier, is now here. There is also a pressure now being brought for a change in Cincinnati officers. John J. Booker is applicant for Pollan's peace under the new arrangement. The Collector's office is worth $18,000, and the Assessor's $14,000. A bill is being prepared to reduce these fat fees.

The Case of R. R. Butler.

Indicted for forgery, which was set for to-day, has been postponed until to-morrow, the prosecution not being ready. The case of C. C. Bowen, indicted for bigamy, has been set for trial on February 15th.

Base Ball.

The Olympic nine, as reorganized, will consist of the following names and the position in which they play: Brainard, pitcher; Allison, catcher; E. Mills, first base; Sweazy, second base; Waterman, third base; Forpe, short stop; Leonard, left field; Berthrong, center field, and Gunn, right field. Brainard, Allison, Sweazy, Waterman and Leonard are from the Red Stockings.

The Alabama Claims Business.

The truth of the rumor that new proposals had been made to the English Government for the settlement of the Alabama claims is not yet established. That there is unwonted activity in diplomatic circles is evident. Some assert that it relates wholly to the question of the fisheries, which was reported in this correspondence to be under consideration some days ago; but this explanation of the situation is not considered satisfactory by others. Senator Sumner was yesterday reported to have said that if a treaty for the settlement of the Alabama claims was negotiated on the terms proposed, it would be rejected by both the Senate and the public. He denies having expressed any such opinion with regard to this matter, saying it was not his habit to announce his position on such questions in advance of the action of the Foreign Relations Committee.

A strong influence is now at work here to secure the payment of ten million dollars to the Cherokee nations for lands in Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Indian Territory which were purchased by the Government from the Cherokee nation under the treaty of 1866. It is claimed by prominent lawyers in Congress that these lands have always belonged to the United States, and they assert that there is a big job in this matter.

WASHINGTON, January 25, 1871.

A DEMOCRATIC ENTERTAINMENT.

An entertainment will be given Thursday evening at the Arlington House by Representative S. S. Cox, in honor of ex-Secretary Hendricks and Senator-elect Blair. The Democratic members of both Houses have been invited and are expected to attend. Ex-Governors Seymour, of New York, and Bigler, of Pennsylvania, and Governor Hoffman, of New York, will impart to the occasion considerable political significance.

VINNIE REAM'S STATUE OF LINCOLN UNVEILED.

The unveiling of Miss Ream's statue of Lincoln took place to-night in the rotunda of the Capitol, which was brilliantly illuminated and decorated with flags, one made of California silk being suspended over the statue. President Grant, Vice President Colfax, General Sherman, Judges Davis, the Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds and the orators of the occasion occupied seats on the platform. There was a large audience, including Judges of the Supreme Court and Members of Congress with their families. After music by the Marine Band, Judge Davis, of the Supreme Court, proceeded to unveil the statue, which was covered with a national flag. As soon as this was done the assembly broke forth in applause. Addresses were delivered by Senators Trumbull, Patterson, Carpenter, and Representatives Cullom, Banks and Brooks, of New York, eulogistic of Mr. Lincoln, and congratulating the success of Miss Ream.

MASSILLON, O.

Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MASSILLON, O., January 25, 1871.

The annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic for the State of Ohio opened at ten A. M. this day, J. Warren Keefer presiding. The usual committees were appointed, and reports of department officers were read. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: P. C., W. C. Bunts, Cleveland; S. V. C., J. B. Thomas, Soldiers' Home; J. V. C., J. S. Conover, Salem; Warden, G. M. Boyd, Xenia; Chaplain, Wm. Ernishaw, Soldiers' Home; Council of Administration, J. A. Hierbling, Xenia; E. A. Vaughn, Geneva; J. H. Seymour, Hudson; J. Armstrong, Athens; J. M. Allen, Maumee City; Delegates to National Encampment, J. Warren Kiefer, W. E. Parmelee, O. C. Wilson, C. O. Driscoll. After discussing matters connected with the Soldiers' Home, the [illegible] adjourned until 9 A. M. to-morrow.

BRADY'S BEND, PA.

Death of Waters, the Colored Man, Shot Last Saturday.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BRADY'S BEND, PA., January 26, 1871.

Wilson Waters, the colored barber who was shot last Saturday, while on duty in his shop, by one of a party of roughs, named James Austin, from Parker's Landing, died this morning at, twelve o'clock from the effects of his wounds. Mr. Waters has been doing business in your city for thirty years, and of late at East Brady.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The death of James F. Randolph, father of Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, at Easton, Pa., yesterday afternoon, is reported. He was eighty years of age and was for a long time a leading editor of New Jersey, as editor of the New Brunswick *Fredonian*.

Only three of the party of filibusters who disembarked at Vuelta Abaja, Cuba, remain alive.

A Kingston, Jamaica, dispatch of the 25th, *via* Havana, says: The Governor-to-night will entertain sumptuously the American Admiral and other Americans. The people are enthusiastic over the prospect of direct communication with New York, and traders are scouring the interior for fruits to ship to that place. Fruits that before were ridiculous and rotting on the trees now command high prices everywhere. There are great preparations making for the arrival of the Chauncey.

The United States steamer Tallapoosa arrived at Philadelphia yesterday to take a draft of marines to the frigate Tuscarora, now fitting out at Boston for the Trent service.

Thomas Garrett, well known as a prominent abolitionist and an especial friend of escaped slaves, died at Wilmington, Delaware, yesterday morning, aged eighty-two years.

Trains on the Pacific Railroad are arriving and departing on time as regularly as summer. There are no obstructions from snow on the route.

The Grand Lodge of Benai Berith, in session at Memphis, adopted the endowment system yesterday, each member paying fifty cents on the death of a brother for the orphan's and widow's endowment. St. Louis was selected as the next place of meeting. The following officers were elected: Isadore Bush, St. Louis, G. A.; H. Baumberger, Indianapolis, G. A. M.; M. Diebaschus, Cincinnati, G. Y.; A. Abraham, Cincinnati, G. C.; H. Mayer, Cincinnati, G. S.; H. A. Kramer, St. Louis, G. S. H. General Committee—Rm. Marks, L. Eppinger, N. Mendersoll, Cincinnati; Max Sacks, Nashville. Then adjourned.

POLITICAL.

LEAVENWORTH, Ks., January 25.—The first ballot in joint convention of the Kansas Legislature for the election of United States Senator to-day resulted as follows: Alex. Caldwell, 81; Samuel J. Crawford, 34; ex-Governor Shannon, 2. The citizens of Leavenworth are celebrating the event with music, bonfires, ringing of bells and firing of cannon. This is the first election of the first man friendly to their interests ever sent to the National Legislature.

NEW YORK, January 25.—The Republican General Committee met to-night, Horace Greeley in the chair, to consider a communication from the Central Committee in reference to the charges against the General Committee being under the influence of Tammany Hall. A committee was appointed to prepare an answer to the charges. The same committee was empowered to confer with the [illegible] Committee facts showing who were responsible for the loss of the Republican majority in the [illegible] State Assembly.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25.—The Republican Executive Committee of Montgomery county, Ohio, have determined to discontinue the proceedings in the Schenck-Coppock case, in the hope that the next Congress from the Third district, the necessity, they say, having ceased by reason of General Schenck's foreign appointment, and by the justice to be awarded the soldiers through the bill in Congress conferring jurisdiction of the Home to the State of Ohio.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., January 25.—River nineteen feet, having fallen two feet in twenty-four hours. Arrived, the Leonidas, New Orleans; Harmony, Evansville; Regartel, Charmer, Evansville; Samuel Y. Ingle, Memphis. Temperature 32 degrees. Snow has left a small frozen rain has been falling heavily nearly all day.

Cairo.

CAIRO, January 25.—Arrived—Quickstep, Evansville packet, at 3 A. M.; Bernadille, Cincinnati for New Orleans, 8; R. C. Gray, Louisville for Arkansas River, 5; Robert Mitchell, Cincinnati for New Orleans, 6; Mary Houston, Louisville for New Orleans, 10. Departed—St. Luke, barge for Memphis; F. W. Ironsides, Pittsburgh for New Orleans. The river rose three feet. Steady rain since 1 A. M.; mercury 34 degrees.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 25.—River still falling, with six feet four inches at Indian Chute, and eight feet four inches at the falls. Cold; sleeting nearly all day and continues to-night. Arrived—J. H. Groesbeck, Cincinnati. Departed—James Howard, New Orleans. The J. H. Groesbeck, in going down the chute to-day, struck on a rock and knocked a hole in her bottom. She was run into Portland wharf, and her freight will be transferred to the Longworth. The full extent of damage has not yet been ascertained. The Antelope, Warner, John N. Garret and barges are at the foot of the falls, en route for Cincinnati, waiting till the coal fleet passes through.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 25.—Weather cool and raining. River rising. Arrived—Arkansas, Vicksburg. Departed—Great Republic and Silver Moon, with two thousand bales of cotton for Cincinnati. The Susie Hart arrived from New Orleans but lays over for cotton.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 25.—Arrived—Alice, Memphis. Departed—Sallie, Arkansas river; Viola Bell, White river; Montmilner, Cairo; Admiral Farragut, Cincinnati. River rising slow. Weather bad; snow and sleet, with rain nearly all to-day.

THE WAR.

JULES FAVRE AT VERSAILLES

He Proposes the Capitulation of Paris and the Garrison with the Honors of War.

If Favre Refuses the German Terms, Bismarck Will Force the Restoration of Napoleon.

Longwy Partially Destroyed.

Leon Gambetta Visits Belgium.

Early Capitulation of Paris Expected

Rumored Opening of Negotiations for Peace.

Bismarck Censured for Its Delay.

The London Conference Regarded as a Farce.

Trochu's Resignation Accepted.

ENGLAND.

Favre at Versailles Offering to Capitulate Paris.

LONDON, January 25, 6 A. M.—The London *Times* has the following special dispatch:

VERSAILLES, January 24.—Jules Favre is here. He proposes the capitulation of Paris and the garrison with the honors of war. The terms are not deemed admissable. The attack on St. Denis and the disaster of the 19th mainly led to the resolution to ask for terms. General Trochu is ill and Vinoy in command. The arrangement of terms of surrender will take time. The French demands are by far too large.

The *Times*, in its leader, says that if Favre refuses unconditional surrender, and will not end the whole war on the German terms, Bismarck, who has in his possession the full acceptance of those terms by the French Emperor and Empress, will threaten to restore Napoleon.

A special telegram to the *Daily Telegraph* from Versailles says there is solid ground for believing Paris will surrender to-day. There is great scarcity of fuel and provisions.

Railroad Stock Removed from Arras.

LONDON, January 24.—All the railroad stock has been removed from Arras.

PRUSSIA.

Bourbaki Between Two German Armies—Capitulation of Paris Predicted—Rumored Opening of Negotiations for Peace.

Special to the World:

VERSAILLES, January 21.—At an interview with M. Regnier to-day, Bismarck said General Bourbaki is caught between Generals Von Werder and Manteuffel, and must shortly surrender. Paris will capitulate in a day or two, when 200,000 Germans will be released to subjugate France. I want a party to negotiate with. I cannot negotiate with the nation. Regnier suggested that it would be unofficial for any party in France to make peace. Bismarck angrily closed the interview. It is believed that negotiations have been opened.

Bismarck Blamed for Delaying Peace.

BERLIN, January 24.—The Liberals condemn Bismarck, and not France, for delaying peace. A Democratic organ says: "There is no necessity to prick the vainglorious with pins. The Chancellor's last note may encourage another sortie, and if it costs a dozen German soldiers' lives, will be a too expensive fee for another classical dictation of the 16th."

BELGIUM.

Trochu's Resignation Accepted.

BRUSSELS, January 24.—Letters from Paris by balloon state that the Council of National Defense, on the afternoon of the 21st, after the sortie, accepted the resignation of Trochu, and replaced Admirals Saisset and Loroncière. Trochu remains civil governor. Leflos is succeeded by Donain.

Bombardment of Longwy Suspended.

ARLON, BELGIUM, January 24.—The bombardment of Longwy has been suspended in consequence of a heavy fog.

Longwy Partially Destroyed.

ARLON, January 24.—At least one-third of Longwy is destroyed.

Gambetta at Brussels.

BRUSSELS, January 24.—Gambetta arrived here yesterday *incognito*, and had an interview with the French and Italian Ministers. He left this morning.

FRANCE.

A French Army Near the Swiss Frontier.

BRUNTRUT, SWITZERLAND, January 24.—A French Corps d'Armee is close to the Swiss frontier, and the headquarters of the army of the South are now at Blamont.

A Revolt Feared.

COLMAR, January 25.—The workingmen lack employment, and a revolt is feared. The population of Alsace are troublesome, and a large German force is required in the province to prevent an outbreak.

Balbec Evacuated.

HAVRE, January 24.—The Germans evacuated Balbec after making a requisition of 20,000 francs. They shot three inhabitants, and carried off the Mayor and three members of the Council.

Siege of Cambrai Abandoned.

LILLE, January 24.—The Germans have abandoned the attempt to besiege Cambrai. The French have inundated the country around Douai and Arras. The strength of the German army in the North is 80,000.

Prussians Advancing on Honfleur.

HAVRE, January 24.—It is stated that all the troops here are under marching orders. Reinforcements of cavalry have arrived. The Prussians are apparently advancing on Honfleur.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Conference Regarded as a Farce.

Special to the Herald:

LONDON, January 24.—The Conference has again adjourned for one week. A resolution to confine the discussion to the consideration of the question of the treaty of Paris was adopted. The Conference is regarded as a farce.

Turkey Will Hereafter Rely on Herself for Protection.

LONDON, January 25.—A semi-official declaration has been received from Constantinople that hereafter Turkey will rely on herself for protection, and not on the interests and jealousies of European powers.

Meeting of Germans in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 25.—A large meeting of Germans was held to-night in Arbeiter Hall, to protest against the sale and shipment of arms from the United States to the French government. Speeches were made by Dr. Brueld, Judge Stallo, Emil Rothel and Gustav Nagel. The speeches took a bold stand against the action of our Government in relation thereto. Resolutions were adopted saying that like the war has been plunged into, men and ammunition to France from this country; that the action of the Government was contrary to its former policy; that the Germans of the Republic solemnly protested, and that the Government in its policy had treated with disrespect the services of the Germans in the war for the preservation of the Union. Senator Schurz was complimented.

WALL STREET.

Money Articles of New York Papers Yesterday.

(From the Times.)

The news from the war in France again looks like an early ending of the hopeless struggle against Prussia, and the impending peace creates some discussion on the street and in the money market as to the effect there upon stocks and the foreign exchanges. As an incident to the restoration of business on the other side, our cotton market would, of course, advance, even on the highest estimate of the cotton crop of four million of bales. This would immediately help the foreign exchanges, while it is argued, on the other hand, the value of money in London and the demand on the Bank of England for continental balances, lodged with it for safety, during the war, would draw from New York a considerable amount of London credits now employed here. We doubt this last named theory, but, on the contrary, the return of the same active inquiry for American stocks, especially our public funds, in the shape of United States 5-20s, and the gold and coin templated new 5 per cents, after the normal financial situation in Europe is restored. We also anticipate a more rapid return than that of our vast stores of grain, flour, provisions and petroleum, as well as of cotton, to the old channels of trade and by the same event. All these interests were greatly disturbed by the sudden outbreak of the last summer, until the month of October since when our export movement has gradually increased under the pressure of the war. Now that peace is looked for abroad, as especially in Great Britain, that the victory of Germany was already assured, and that the end of the desperate struggle on the part of France could not be prolonged beyond a few months. When that end actually comes there would seem to be no rational cause why this improvement of exports, even on the largest scale, should not be checked, instead of being promoted and advanced by peace abroad.

(From the Herald.)

The session of Congress, which had given signs of letting the financial question take care of itself for another year and had moved only in the matter of allowing Mr. Boutwell to issue the $44,000,000 of the Three-Sixty Ohio District, the necessity, they say, having ceased by reason of General Schenck's foreign appointment, and by the justice to be awarded the soldiers through the bill in Congress conferring jurisdiction of the Home to the State of Ohio.

three per cent. Steady rain since 1 A. M.; mercury 34 degrees.

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THE WAR.

JULES FAVRE AT VERSAILLES

He Proposes the Capitulation of Paris and the Garrison with the Honors of War.

If Favre Refuses the German Terms, Bismarck Will Force the Restoration of Napoleon.

Longwy Partially Destroyed.

Leon Gambetta Visits Belgium.

Early Capitulation of Paris Expected

Rumored Opening of Negotiations for Peace.

Bismarck Censured for Its Delay.

The London Conference Regarded as a Farce.

Trochu's Resignation Accepted.

ENGLAND.

Favre at Versailles Offering to Capitulate Paris.

LONDON, January 25, 6 A. M.—The London *Times* has the following special dispatch:

VERSAILLES, January 24.—Jules Favre is here. He proposes the capitulation of Paris and the garrison with the honors of war. The terms are not deemed admissable. The attack on St. Denis and the disaster of the 19th mainly led to the resolution to ask for terms. General Trochu is ill and Vinoy in command. The arrangement of terms of surrender will take time. The French demands are by far too large.

The *Times*, in its leader, says that if Favre refuses unconditional surrender, and will not end the whole war on the German terms, Bismarck, who has in his possession the full acceptance of those terms by the French Emperor and Empress, will threaten to restore Napoleon.

A special telegram to the *Daily Telegraph* from Versailles says there is solid ground for believing Paris will surrender to-day. There is great scarcity of fuel and provisions.

Railroad Stock Removed from Arras.

LONDON, January 24.—All the railroad stock has been removed from Arras.

PRUSSIA.

Bourbaki Between Two German Armies—Capitulation of Paris Predicted—Rumored Opening of Negotiations for Peace.

Special to the World:

VERSAILLES, January 21.—At an interview with M. Regnier to-day, Bismarck said General Bourbaki is caught between Generals Von Werder and Manteuffel, and must shortly surrender. Paris will capitulate in a day or two, when 200,000 Germans will be released to subjugate France. I want a party to negotiate with. I cannot negotiate with the nation. Regnier suggested that it would be unofficial for any party in France to make peace. Bismarck angrily closed the interview. It is believed that negotiations have been opened.

Bismarck Blamed for Delaying Peace.

BERLIN, January 24.—The Liberals condemn Bismarck, and not France, for delaying peace. A Democratic organ says: "There is no necessity to prick the vainglorious with pins. The Chancellor's last note may encourage another sortie, and if it costs a dozen German soldiers' lives, will be a too expensive fee for another classical dictation of the 16th."

BELGIUM.

Trochu's Resignation Accepted.

BRUSSELS, January 24.—Letters from Paris by balloon state that the Council of National Defense, on the afternoon of the 21st, after the sortie, accepted the resignation of Trochu, and replaced Admirals Saisset and Loroncière. Trochu remains civil governor. Leflos is succeeded by Donain.

Bombardment of Longwy Suspended.

ARLON, BELGIUM, January 24.—The bombardment of Longwy has been suspended in consequence of a heavy fog.

Longwy Partially Destroyed.

ARLON, January 24.—At least one-third of Longwy is destroyed.

Gambetta at Brussels.

BRUSSELS, January 24.—Gambetta arrived here yesterday *incognito*, and had an interview with the French and Italian Ministers. He left this morning.

FRANCE.

A French Army Near the Swiss Frontier.

BRUNTRUT, SWITZERLAND, January 24.—A French Corps d'Armee is close to the Swiss frontier, and the headquarters of the army of the South are now at Blamont.

A Revolt Feared.

COLMAR, January 25.—The workingmen lack employment, and a revolt is feared. The population of Alsace are troublesome, and a large German force is required in the province to prevent an outbreak.

Balbec Evacuated.

HAVRE, January 24.—The Germans evacuated Balbec after making a requisition of 20,000 francs. They shot three inhabitants, and carried off the Mayor and three members of the Council.

Siege of Cambrai Abandoned.

LILLE, January 24.—The Germans have abandoned the attempt to besiege Cambrai. The French have inundated the country around Douai and Arras. The strength of the German army in the North is 80,000.

Prussians Advancing on Honfleur.

HAVRE, January 24.—It is stated that all the troops here are under marching orders. Reinforcements of cavalry have arrived. The Prussians are apparently advancing on Honfleur.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Conference Regarded as a Farce.

Special to the Herald:

LONDON, January 24.—The Conference has again adjourned for one week. A resolution to confine the discussion to the consideration of the question of the treaty of Paris was adopted. The Conference is regarded as a farce.

Turkey Will Hereafter Rely on Herself for Protection.

LONDON, January 25.—A semi-official declaration has been received from Constantinople that hereafter Turkey will rely on herself for protection, and not on the interests and jealousies of European powers.

Meeting of Germans in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 25.—A large meeting of Germans was held to-night in Arbeiter Hall, to protest against the sale and shipment of arms from the United States to the French government. Speeches were made by Dr. Brueld, Judge Stallo, Emil Rothel and Gustav Nagel. The speeches took a bold stand against the action of our Government in relation thereto. Resolutions were adopted saying that like the war has been plunged into, men and ammunition to France from this country; that the action of the Government was contrary to its former policy; that the Germans of the Republic solemnly protested, and that the Government in its policy had treated with disrespect the services of the Germans in the war for the preservation of the Union. Senator Schurz was complimented.

WALL STREET.

Money Articles of New York Papers Yesterday.

(From the Times.)

The news from the war in France again looks like an early ending of the hopeless struggle against Prussia, and the impending peace creates some discussion on the street and in the money market as to the effect there upon stocks and the foreign exchanges. As an incident to the restoration of business on the other side, our cotton market would, of course, advance, even on the highest estimate of the cotton crop of four million of bales. This would immediately help the foreign exchanges, while it is argued, on the other hand, the value of money in London and the demand on the Bank of England for continental balances, lodged with it for safety, during the war, would draw from New York a considerable amount of London credits now employed here. We doubt this last named theory, but, on the contrary, the return of the same active inquiry for American stocks, especially our public funds, in the shape of United States 5-20s, and the gold and coin templated new 5 per cents, after the normal financial situation in Europe is restored. We also anticipate a more rapid return than that of our vast stores of grain, flour, provisions and petroleum, as well as of cotton, to the old channels of trade and by the same event. All these interests were greatly disturbed by the sudden outbreak of the last summer, until the month of October since when our export movement has gradually increased under the pressure of the war. Now that peace is looked for abroad, as especially in Great Britain, that the victory of Germany was already assured, and that the end of the desperate struggle on the part of France could not be prolonged beyond a few months. When that end actually comes there would seem to be no rational cause why this improvement of exports, even on the largest scale, should not be promoted and checked, instead of being promoted and advanced by peace abroad.

(From the Herald.)

The session of Congress, which had given signs of letting the financial question take care of itself for another year and had moved only in the matter of allowing Mr. Boutwell to issue the $44,000,000 of the Three-Sixty Ohio District, the necessity, they say, having ceased by reason of General Schenck's foreign appointment, and by the justice to be awarded the soldiers through the bill in Congress conferring jurisdiction of the Home to the State of Ohio.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., January 25.—River nineteen feet, having fallen two feet in twenty-four hours. Arrived, the Leonidas, New Orleans; Harmony, Evansville; Regartel, Charmer, Evansville; Samuel Y. Ingle, Memphis. Temperature 32 degrees. Snow has left a small frozen rain has been falling heavily nearly all day.

Cairo.

CAIRO, January 25.—Arrived—Quickstep, Evansville packet, at 3 A. M.; Bernadille, Cincinnati for New Orleans, 8; R. C. Gray, Louisville for Arkansas River, 5; Robert Mitchell, Cincinnati for New Orleans, 6; Mary Houston, Louisville for New Orleans, 10. Departed—St. Luke, barge for Memphis; F. W. Ironsides, Pittsburgh for New Orleans. The river rose three feet. Steady rain since 1 A. M.; mercury 34 degrees.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 25.—River still falling, with six feet four inches at Indian Chute, and eight feet four inches at the falls. Cold; sleeting nearly all day and continues to-night. Arrived—J. H. Groesbeck, Cincinnati. Departed—James Howard, New Orleans. The J. H. Groesbeck, in going down the chute to-day, struck on a rock and knocked a hole in her bottom. She was run into Portland wharf, and her freight will be transferred to the Longworth. The full extent of damage has not yet been ascertained. The Antelope, Warner, John N. Garret and barges are at the foot of the falls, en route for Cincinnati, waiting till the coal fleet passes through.

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CITY MATTERS.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Drugs and Perfumery. Chas. Aloé & Co.
Situation Wanted. 56 Rosa street.
Coal Boats for Sale. McElhaney.
Dwellings for Rent. 277 Penn street.
Splendid Skating. Keystone Rink.
Hall Barley for Sale. Isaiah Dickey & Co.
Broom Corn for Sale. Isaiah Dickey & Co.
Rooms for Rent. G. H. Chronicle office.
Dried Fruit for Sale. Robert McClay & Co.
Situation Wanted. S. E. G., Commercial office.
Suburban Property for Sale. Jas. H. Hoffman.
Cotton for Sale. Isaiah Dickey & Co.
Grocery Store for Sale. Postmaster, Venango City, Pa.
Houses and Lots at Auction. A. Leggate.
Boarding. 153 Second street.
Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c. Bovard, Rose & Co.
Burnett's Cocaine.
Complete Stock of Dry Goods. James Caldwell.
Carpets. McCallum Bros.
Carpets. McFarland & Collins.
Furniture. J. W. Sewall & Sons.
Free Lecture. James H. Hopkins, Esq.
Opera House. Chapman Sisters.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Pittsburgh Opera House. Fechter, Monday, January 30.
Orphans' Fair. Basement of St. Paul's Cathedral.
Academy of Music. Pilgrim.
Crated Crackers. Marchi's.
Standard Skating Palace, Dickson & Co.
Wheat and Rye Wanted. D. Wallace.
Drugs. Simon Johnson.
Cream Ale. Fiez, Damnis & Co.
Business Sale of Property in Bankruptcy.
Certificate for Sale. Box 7, Commercial office.
Oil Works for Sale or Rent. Oliver McClintock & Co.
Conveyancing. W. N. Howard.
Notice. Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Co.
Real Estate Bought and Sold. W. N. Howard.
Broker. Geo. B. Hill.
Great Western Gun Works. J. H. Johnston.
India Ale. Joshua Rhodes.
Mortgage Investments. W. N. Howard.
Crated Crackers. Marchi's.
Mansion House for Sale. T. F. Stewart.
Pittsburgh Opera House. Fechter. M. Kee & Co.
Meeting. Shamleng Petroleum Co.
Table Damask. John S. Brown, 215 Church street, New York.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

PITTSBURGH, January 25, 1871.

	7:23 A. M.	4:22 P. M.	11:22 P. M.
Height of barometer	30.07	29.55	30.10
Change since last report	0.09	—.10	.12
Thermometer	17°	29°	25°
Change in last 24 hours	—4°	+12°	+8°
Direction of wind	N	S E	S W
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	4	6	5
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot	0.0°	0.18	0.135
Force of wind reduced to Beaufort scale, approximately	B	B	B
Rainfall since last report—inches and hdths			
State of weather	Cldy.	Cldy.	Snow.

NOTES.—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the barometer since the last report are given; decrease being marked here, and throughout the table by the minus sign.

Character of the winds to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just appreciable; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, light rain; 4, heavy rain; 5, snow.

JAMES WEST, Observer Sergeant.

Penmanship.

There is perhaps no branch of a thorough business education so much neglected in a great majority of our business or commercial colleges as penmanship. Most, if not all, are in institutions where penmanship as a part of their curriculum, but when the student enters the college and begins his course of studies, he discovers that penmanship is a matter of secondary importance in the minds of the faculty of the institution, and instead of having the benefit of a regular course of training in the art by a competent teacher, a lithographed copy is given him, and he is expected to work out the beauties and mysteries of the art unaided. At Duff's College in this city, one of the oldest and most popular commercial institutions in the country, a different system has been adopted. Mr. William H. Duff, Professor of Penmanship and Book-keeper Fairies and in better quality, of which fact his work in that line bears ample testimony. Since this branch of a commercial education his especial attention and teaches it for a thorough system of daily exercises on the blackboard explaining to the satisfaction of all his system in all its details. The patrons of Duff's College, in this respect, have an advantage over those of most all other Commercial Colleges, the College is located on the third floor of Bank block, Fifth avenue. Examine Mr. Duff's specimens of plain and ornamental penmanship in the show cases at the door.

Opening of Joseph Horne & Co.'s New Store.

The business of this firm has expanded to such magnitude as to necessitate them to procure more extensive quarters, and divide the retail department from the wholesale.

Recognizing the progressive spirit of the times, and with an eye to the accommodation of their customers, they have fitted up two of those large and beautiful stores under the Mercantile Library building, in a manner perfectly of good credit upon both the artisan and Messrs. Joseph Horne & Co.

The general style arranging the cases, counters and shelving is both artistic and convenient, showing the principal wood used, and oiled, has a very pleasing effect upon the eye.

These two stores have been arranged to accommodate the retail trade, the wholesale entirely, while their old store on Market street will be used for their wholesale. The goods on sale are arranged in departments, and entering the door at No. 197 Penn street, the attention of the purchaser is attracted by the departments where trimmings, guipure lace, fringes, gimps, etc., are sold, while next in order follow the small wares, such as needles, tape, braid and buttons, in endless variety; next being the notions, velvets, satins and silks, for bonnet and trimming purposes, followed by the department for the sale of hats, bonnets and infants' wear. Passing to the right as you enter are the notions, handkerchiefs, embroideries and veils; next, white goods, linens and lace goods, in all qualities of real and imitation, while the rear of the first part of the store is occupied by the department for the sale of boots and skirts and ladies' and children's suits.

The entrance to the store No. 199 Penn is to a department arranged for gentlemen's furnishing goods, while the center of the store is occupied by a counter for the sale of gloves for ladies, gentlemen and children, the adjoining being used for the sale of hoop skirts, corsets, and ladies' and children's underwear. Adjacent to this is the hosiery department, consisting of a full line of French, German, English and domestic manufacture. Across from this is the department where the woolens, yarns, zephyrs, and hand goods are sold. So in general is the arrangement of all departments, whereby everything is kept in order, and within the reach of the salesman when wanted. There is one important feature which is worthy of notice, and it is simply the politeness with which the clerks show to all customers, no matter if the buy a silk dress or a spool of cotton, are treated alike. They have also determined to sell their goods cheaper than any other house in this city, and can do so by their importing in quantity direct and thereby saving jobbers' commissions. The establishment has become established business in a small way in 1851, at No. 75 Market street, by the honesty and strict attention to business has enlarged and increased the sales to over a million dollars, which they were last year, our citizens, as well as the public in general, are pleasantly situated, and they cannot do better than to call and see them at their new quarters, Nos. 197 and 199 Penn street.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record yesterday, in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county:

Wm. Owens to Wm. Hamilton, January 23, 1871; 17 by 84 feet on Fountain street, Third ward, Allegheny City, with buildings. $2,000

Wm. Owens to Wm. Hamilton, January 25, 1871; 21½ by 64 feet on Poplar street, Third ward, Allegheny City. $600

Wm. O'Brien to Joseph Phillips, August 8, 1870; 20 by 94 feet on Duff's alley, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh. $500

Gottlieb Weber, executor, to Fred. Hamp & Co., October 6, 1870; 2 acres of land in Lower St. Clair township. $5,000

John Chapman to George Woodward, October 1, 1870; 20 by 108 feet 8 inches on Rebecca street, Birmingham, 1st precinct, with dwellings. $2,000

James M. Pryor to Melchor Varner, January 9, 1871; 25 acres 3 perches of land in Baldwin township, with buildings. $1,500

F. Redemann to Wm. A. Kluges, November 15, 1870; 20 feet on Jackson street, Second ward, Allegheny city, with buildings. $2,400

James Kelly to John P. Ford, January 25, 1871; 105½ Nos. 106 and part of lot No. 107, in plan of lots of James Kelly, Wilkinsburgh, with buildings. $2,800

Daniel Ahl to Henry Brandt, January 20, 1871; 16 by 48 feet, on Bank alley, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings. $2,000

Ottwertta Wharton to Fred Hempe et al., October 29, 1870; 1 acre 29 42-100 perches of land in lower St. Clair township, with buildings. $2,267

R. H. Franchs to German Free Masons' Association of Allegheny city, December 5, 1870; 40 feet on Washington street, Fourth ward, Allegheny city. $1,500

John C. Lappe to German Free Masons' Association of Allegheny city, August 22, 1869; lot No. 36 in plan of lots laid out by trustees of Charles A. Snyder, Fourth ward, Allegheny city. $6,500

The Patent of to-day will contain a complete list of the "solid men" of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, South Side and North Side; together with a synopsis of the rules of the road, and an inventory of all the rolling stock and personal property of the company. They report the value of the equipments of the road to be $1,116,141 80.

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